

A new species of the genus *Yunohamella* (Araneae: Theridiidae) from Mt. Merapi, Java, Indonesia

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Abstract — A new species of the family Theridiidae is described from Mt. Merapi, Java, Indonesia, under the name of *Yunohamella takasukai*.

Key words — *Yunohamella*, Theridiidae, new species, Mt. Merapi, Indonesia.

Recently, many specimens of spiders collected from Indonesia were offered by Keizo Takasuka, specialist of parasitoid bees of spiders. His Indonesian study site is about 250,000 m² extent and located at an altitude of 1,100 meters (07°34'46.8"S, 110°26'49.0"E, Kaliurang, Province of Yogyakarta) of Mt. Merapi (2,914 m alt., active volcano), central Java, Indonesia. This area is covered with volcanic ash soil and dominated by *Albizia falcata* (Fabales: Mimosaceae). Recently, one theridiid spider, *Parasteatoda merapiensis* Yoshida & Takasuka, 2011, was described from there. *Parasteatoda merapiensis* sometimes bears immature parasitoids, *Zatypota albicoxa* (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) (Takasuka et al. 2011). In this paper, I wish to describe a new species of the family Theridiidae, which belongs to the genus *Yunohamella* Yoshida, 2007 mainly known from Japan. The present new species was collected at the same habitat of *P. merapiensis* but has not been observed bearing parasitoids.

Holotype, allotype and paratypes of the new species described in this paper are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Ibaraki (NSMT).

The following abbreviations are used in the description: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; AME–ALE, distance between AME and ALE; AME–AME, distance between AMEs; MOA, median ocular area; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; PME–PLE, distance between PME and PLE; PME–PME, distance between PMEs; ALE–PLE, distance between ALE and PLE.

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Yunohamella takasukai new species (Figs. 1–8)

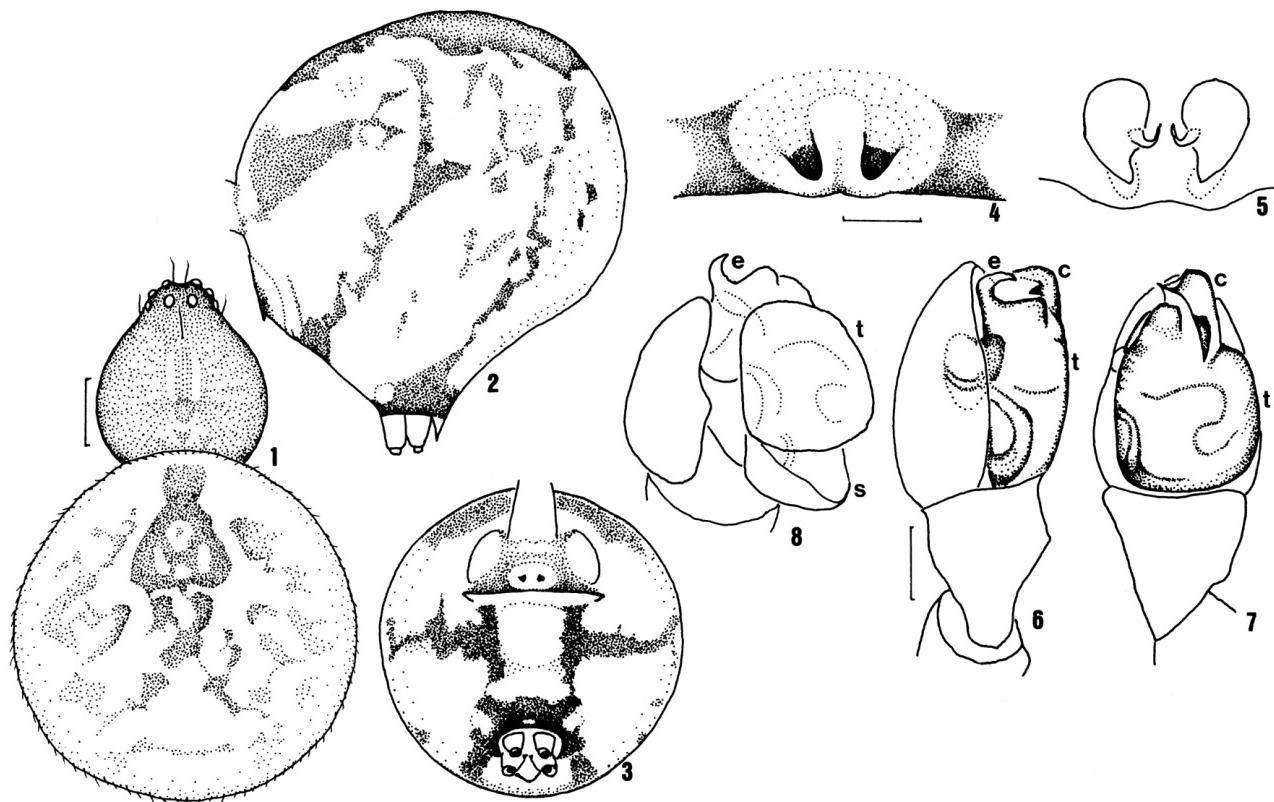
Diagnosis. The present new species is similar to *Yunohamella yunohamensis* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906) and *Y. subadulta* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906) both described from Japan, in general appearance. However, it is distinguished from them by abdomen without reddish flecks, epigynum with a pair of nipple-like projections, and palpal embolus and conductor each with bending tip (abdomen with dorsal reddish flecks, epigynum with a scapus or small projections, and palpal embolus and conductor with straight tip in *Y. yunohamensis* and *Y. subadulta*).

Description. Female (holotype). Carapace oval, longer than wide, with a pair of paraxial shallow grooves and an oval cervical one (Fig. 1). AMEs seven-eighths and PMEs their diameter apart. Diameter of ALE smaller than the others (7:8). MOA, anterior width longer than posterior. Clypeus concave under AME, the tip projecting. Leg formula, 1, 4, 2, 3. First patella and tibia 1.5 times carapace length. Abdomen globular, higher than long, nearly as long as wide (Figs. 1–3). Genital organ as shown in Figs. 4–5: epigynum with a pair of nipple-like projections; seminal receptacles oval; duct short and thick.

Coloration (Figs. 1–3). Carapace blackish brown with a pair of longitudinal light lines. Chelicerae, maxillae and labium dusky brown. Sternum blackish brown, antero-median area light. Palpus yellowish brown. Legs yellowish brown with black rings and flecks: femora with distal; patellae and tarsi with basal and distal; tibiae and metatarsi with basal, median and distal rings; first femora with ventral large fleck; rings of third legs indistinct. Abdomen dusky yellowish brown with median large and laterally downwards blackish lineate flecks; venter with a large white pigment between epigynum and spinnerets and with large blackish flecks on both sides of pigment; epigastric area blackish; epigynum brown with dark brown projections; spinnerets surrounded with blackish wide ring; a pair of small white pigments on anterior the ring.

Male (allotype). AMEs nine-tenths their diameter apart. Diameters of PME smaller than the others (8:9). First patella and tibia 2.0 times carapace length. Abdomen nearly as long as high and wide. Palpal organ as shown in Figs. 6–8: embolus short, thick and bending with large base; conductor large and concave with pointed and bended tip; tegulum large and oval; subtegulum small; paracymbium hooded. Other characteristics as in female.

Measurements (in mm, ♀ holotype/♂ allotype). Body length 4.00/3.58. Carapace length 1.58/1.68; width 1.37/1.32. Abdomen length 2.58/2.00; width 2.47/1.89; height 2.82/1.95. Length of legs [total (femur+patella and tibia+metatarsus+tarsus)]: I 7.42/10.62 (2.37/3.15+2.42/3.42+1.74/3.05+0.89/1.00); II 4.95/6.90 (1.58/2.05+1.58/2.11+1.16/2.00+0.63/0.74); III 3.47/4.47 (1.05/1.37+1.05/1.26+0.84/1.26+0.53/0.58); IV 5.26/6.42 (1.74/2.00+1.68/



Figs. 1–8. *Yunohamella takasukai* new species, ♀ holotype (1–5) and ♂ allotype (6–8). 1. Carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; 2–3. Abdomen, lateral (2) and ventral (3) views; 4. Epigynum, ventral view; 5. Internal genitalia, dorsal view; 6–7. Palpus, prolateral (6) and ventral (7) views; 8. Expanded palpus, prolatero-apical view. Abbreviations: c, conductor; e, embolus; s, subtegulum; t, tegulum. Scales = 0.5 mm (1–3) and 0.1 mm (4–8).

$1.89 + 1.21/1.79 + 0.63/0.74$). Diameters: AME 0.11/0.12; ALE 0.09/0.12; PME 0.11/0.11; PLE 0.11/0.12. Distances: AME–AME 0.09/0.13; AME–ALE 0.03/0.03; PME–PME 0.05/0.11; PME–PLE 0.11/0.12. MOA, anterior width 0.28/0.34; posterior width 0.24/0.32; length 0.24/0.18.

Variation. Measurements (in mm, ♀/♂). Body length 3.79–4.47/2.95–3.58. Carapace length 1.42–1.68/1.42–1.74; width 1.16–1.32/1.16–1.52. Abdomen length 2.26–2.89/1.66–2.00; width 2.21–2.74/1.63–1.89; height 2.37–3.21/1.66–1.95. In dark specimen, first and second femora with dorsal and ventral large blackish flecks.

Type series. Holotype: ♀ (NSMT-Ar 9833), allotype: ♂ (NSMT-Ar 9834), and paratypes: 17♀, 2♀ juv. (NSMT-Ar 9835), 1♂, 2♂ juv. (NSMT-Ar 9836), Mt. Merapi 1,100 m alt, Kaliurang, Yogyakarta, Java, Indonesia, 27–28-II-2010, K. Takasuka leg.

Other specimens. 2♀, 13-VIII-2009, 29♀, 19♀ juv., 7♂,

2♂ juv., 17-VIII-2010, same locality and collector as for holotype.

Distribution. Mt. Merapi, Java, Indonesia (known only from type locality).

Etymology. The specific name is in honor of Dr. Keizo Takasuka, Ehime University.

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